



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 25

A COTEMPORARY asks, Why are so many people brave under all other circumstances, so deathly afraid of thunder and lightning? It is not because lightning is so dangerous, for it isn't half as dangerous as going out of the house on an icy morning, walking down the cellar stairs, or a hundred other things we do every day without a thought of personal harm. More people are killed each year by falling building material, more die from fright, than are killed by lightning. The Census Bureau shows only 169 people killed by lightning in this entire country during the year 1906, and only 30 of these people were killed in the cities. Heat and sun killed 763 during the same year; 263 died from cold and freezing, and 4,395 were drowned. During the prevalence of the recent hot wave several deaths were caused by lightning in different parts of the country, while hundreds died from heat.

The bankers of Kansas City and the southwest dependent on the Kansas City banks have agreed to lend no more money to any one who intends to use the cash for the purchase of a motor car. This boycott is brought about, the bankers say, by the extravagance of the people of that section of the country in the purchase of automobiles. Thirty-two million dollars were invested in motor cars in the last year in Kansas. One million dollars may be added to this to keep these motor cars in repair for these twelve months. One Kansas City banker states that his safe contained 52 real estate mortgages, the money for which he knew went for the purchase of automobiles. This state of affairs is not confined to Kansas City but is common throughout the entire country. Reports from all sections are to the effect that men and women are mortgaging their property to buy autos.

CHARGES that bribery had been attempted and probably effected to obtain a provision in the general deficiency bill legalizing contracts between the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians and J. F. McMurray and other attorneys and politicians were made yesterday upon the floor of the Senate by Senator Gore, of Oklahoma. Senator Gore's statement, which included the charge that \$50,000 had been offered to him, was the most startling made in this session, or for many years, yet the Senate received it as if it were the most commonplace. Times have sadly changed.

THE "Lake of Blood," the Roth-See near Lucerne, has assumed its sanguinary color this season, after many years, owing to the presence of a seaweed which is rarely found in the Alps. The peasants will not visit the lake and have ordered their children not to look at it, as they believe misfortune is sure to follow. Whenever this lake becomes red the peasants believe that wars are sure to come, and therefore it is predicted that before the end of this year a war will break out somewhere in the world.

ECROPE is watching with deep interest the result of the experiment on which Belgium was launched by the recent elections, namely, the proportional representation plan of government as opposed to the system of majority rules. The proportional scheme is designed to give all parties representation according to the number of votes polled.

THE Dayton (Ohio) Daily News on Saturday, June 18, published a new home edition, containing 210 pages, said to be the largest paper ever published in the world. The edition is composed of many departments and is printed in colors.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of Alexandria Gazette) The congressional committee which has been investigating the charges against Secretary of the Interior Ballinger adjourned today until September 5, when a meeting is to be held at Minneapolis, Minn., and a report formulated. The action of the committee in postponing its decision was due to the date of the second national conservation congress, which will be held in St. Paul. The congress will open on that day.

Representative Byrd McGuire today read and recited the Indian attorney general amendment which yesterday caused the sensational bribery charges of Senator Gore. "This amendment," said Mr. McGuire, "was handed to me

by a member of a delegation of the Indians who are mixed up in this row in Oklahoma. I do not remember which one of the delegates handed it to me. No I do not remember who this delegation represented nor what they were here for. I simply asked what they had reached an agreement and if this was all right. It is an old fight and I haven't had much use for either side. I have friends on both sides and for this reason have tried to keep clear. As for these bribery charges of Senator Gore I certainly should like to see a how down on that. If there is any senator mixed up in this I don't know it. No I don't want to express an opinion on what I think of Senator Gore's charges on that point, but, of course, I have some." At the White House Representative McGuire, denounced Senator Gore's sensational utterances in the Senate yesterday as an attempt to secure political capital. Mr. Gore fears he will be beaten for the senatorial nomination by Mr. McMurray, and made his attack upon him yesterday with the idea of attempting to discredit him.

For the first time in the military history of the country an exact statement of the nation's military strength is to be made public as the result of the passage by the House today of the resolution introduced by Mr. James McLaughlin directing the secretary of war to report on the preparedness of the military force to repel invasion.

Henry W. Smith, of this city today asked the District Supreme Court to grant him an absolute divorce from Carrie A. Smith, who before her marriage to him, July 23, 1884, was Miss Carrie Menzies, of Lincoln, Va.

With the adjournment of Congress during them in the face, there is every evidence if not expressed uneasiness among members of Congress over the fact that President Taft has not as yet signed either of the two "pork bills," the river and harbor bill appropriating over \$51,000,000 and the public building bill appropriating \$23,000,000. The river and harbor bill was passed by the Senate ten days ago. Until the president takes action today the bill by the time limit becomes a limit. During the ten days that the president has had this measure under consideration it has become known as the Capitol bill. Taft is displeased with several of the provisions of the bill.

Senator Gore's Charges.

Washington, D. C., June 25.—An investigation of the affairs of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians that promises to include the bribery charges of Senator Gore was decided upon by the Senate today. Some time ago Senator Gore introduced a resolution providing that the committee on Indian affairs or a subcommittee thereof should investigate the question whether the Choctaw and Chickasaw needed legal services for the sale of their coal and timber lands, to inquire into any contracts that had been made and whether the commission of 10 per cent. provided by such contract is reasonable. Senator Gore's attitude in the matter of the bribery charges today was that he had informed the Senate of the condition of affairs and whether further action should be taken depends upon the Senate itself.

The Gore resolution adopted by the Senate this morning provides that "It is the sense of the Senate that no contracts relating to the sale of such segregated coal and asphalt lands and relating to any fees or commission in connection with such sale should be approved until the report herein provided for is submitted. The report referred to is the one to be submitted by the committee on Indian affairs as a result of its investigation of the McMurray contracts."

The investigation is to be made at the next session. Senator Keam from the committee of continued expenses made a favorable report to the Senate today. Senator Gore's request for immediate consideration was granted and the resolution was passed without discussion.

As a result of the charges of Senator Gore and the drastic action of the House throwing the McGuire amendment to the general deficiency bill, the conference on this bill today inserted an amendment reading as follows:

"That no contract or contracts heretofore or hereafter made affecting the tribal monies or property of said Indian tribes or nations shall be approved until further action by Congress."

This effectively blocks the McMurray contract. An agreement was reached on this bill and passed by the Senate.

Senator Gore called attention to press reports alleging that he yesterday referred to some senator who was a member of the committee on Indian affairs. He said no references were made by him to a member of that or any other committee. He said the Congressional Record would bear out his statement.

The population of Wilmington, Delaware, is 87,411. This is the second official announcement of population according to the census of 1910. The gain for ten years is 10,005.

Mysterious Disappearance of Securities. Chicago, June 25.—Secret service operatives today are trying to solve the mystery that surrounds the disappearance from the Chicago postoffice of a letter containing \$100,000 worth of negotiable securities, nearly half of which were found in the possession of a man who was found in the possession of the securities on the street and released on \$1,000 bail.

Walter O. Ford, vice president and general manager of the Ford Roofing Company, addressed the securities to a branch house. He handed the package to a mail collector and requested him to have it registered and mail him the receipt.

Taft and Roosevelt to Meet.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 25.—That President Taft and former President Roosevelt will meet at Beverly, Mass., next Thursday or Saturday is practically assured. It was announced today that Mr. Roosevelt will go to Cambridge on Tuesday next to take part in the commencement exercises at Harvard. From Cambridge he will go to the country home of his daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, at Beverly, Mass., where he will stay for the remainder of the week. President Taft is due at his summer home at Beverly on Tuesday.

Sen. Carmichael, Panama minister to Cuba, was arrested in Havana today on a warrant alleging criminal assault.

61ST. CONGRESS.

President Taft today sent a message to Congress urging immediate action on the resolution to appropriate \$1,000,000 to alleviate flood conditions along the Colorado river. In the Senate Mr. Flint introduced a resolution placing \$1,000,000 at the disposal of the president and it was adopted without debate. When the message was read in the House it was immediately referred to the House committee on appropriations which probably will authorize during the afternoon, as requested by the president, a sum sufficient to meet the exigencies of the occasion.

Declaring his emphatic disapproval of the present haphazard scheme of distributing river and harbor improvement and insisting that were it not for the fact that certain projects should be carried out he would have vetoed the river and harbor bill, President Taft today sent a message to Congress. The executive says that he knew the bill is a poorly constructed measure and that at one time he reached the conclusion that he should veto it and secure better enactment. The river and harbor bill containing \$52,000,000 in appropriations is the chief pork barrel measure. Statements at the Capitol have been more than usually apprehensive during the last 10 days because of the president's failure to give it executive approval. He has waited the full ten days allowed by law, and after which a measure becomes effective without signature, before affixing his approval to it. The president finds particular fault with the piece meal scheme of appropriation.

SENATE.

When the Senate convened at 11 o'clock today House bills on the calendar were taken up for consideration and many were passed. A large proportion were private measures or of minor consequence.

Among the more important passed were:

The bill to further regulate the "white slave" traffic by prohibiting the transportation in interstate commerce of women and girls intended to be used for improper purposes.

To provide additional protection for owners of patents.

The increased cost of living was discussed by Senator Simmons, who spoke at length. He began by showing how the prices charged for necessities of life have steadily advanced.

The filibuster against the Appalachian forest reserve bill, led by Senator Burton, reaped the fruit of its victory in the Senate today, the bill being withdrawn from further consideration at this session. When the bill was reported by the House last night was passed, Senator Brandegee sought an agreement to vote today. Mr. Burton objected.

Mr. Brandegee then asked that the House bill be substituted for that under consideration. He said the bills were identical. There was no objection. A request was made by Mr. Brandegee that a final vote be taken on the Appalachian bill and all amendments February 15, 1911. This was discussed at much length and an agreement made to vote on that date.

On motion of Senator Gallinger, the ocean mail service bill was taken up and made the unfinished business by a vote of 35 yeas, 21 nays.

There was another echo of the civil war in the Senate.

Senator Bradley moved to table a motion made by Mr. Heyburn to reconsider the vote by which a joint resolution was passed extending the time in which Confederate soldiers might file claims for bounties, saddles and horses taken by union soldiers. Senator Heyburn violently opposed the resolution as it was passed yesterday while his back was turned. He then entered a motion to reconsider. Mr. Heyburn demanded a quorum but was unable to obtain a roll call. The motion to table was adopted.

The Senate passed the House general dam bill. It permits the construction, maintenance and operation of various dams across navigable waters when the interests of the United States have been properly safeguarded and authority obtained from the secretary of war. The bill will go to conference.

A resolution was offered by Senator Burton instructing the secretary of agriculture to investigate and ascertain the probable amount of money necessary to carry out the pending bill to create the Appalachian forest reserve, the character of the lands and the probable numbers of acres needed.

In asking that the Senate take a recess until two o'clock, Senator Hale, said while the usual resolution providing for adjournment had not yet come over from the House he felt certain a conclusion of the session would be reached at four or five o'clock this afternoon.

There was such a desire manifested to spend the time talking that Mr. Hale abandoned all idea of a recess.

HOUSE.

The House, after a futile tirade by Representative Douglas, of Ohio, on the bureau of mines structural steel investigation provision, rushed to passage the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

After an hour of debate, the House agreed to the Senate substitute on the campaign publicity bill.

This substitute provides for filing an itemized account of campaign expenditures within 30 days after election instead of before as originally ordered in the House bill. The Democrats were greatly divided between accepting Senate bill as better than nothing or keeping Congress in session until the Senate should come around to the House view.

Mr. Tawney will print in the next few days a statement of the years appropriations.

The House withdrew its denial that all the pension agencies, except the one in Washington, be abolished and they are provided for in the pension appropriation bill as usual.

The House this afternoon accepted the conference report on the joint resolution appointing a commission to investigate the matter of employers liability and workmen compensation.

The bill as accepted provides that the commission shall report at the beginning of the next session.

The last big appropriation, the general deficiency bill was put through the House by an acceptance of the conference report. Chairman Tawney,

of the appropriation committee during the discussion on this bill said that unless work had prevented his preparing for the House the detailed statement of the years expenditures, as he generally does each year. "He said, however, that the total of the appropriations for running the government was less this year than for 1910.

An agreement was reached by which Congress will adjourn late this afternoon.

THE FIGHTERS.

Negro Pugilist Says Jeffries Will Win—The Latter Lawless Guard and Makes Himself a Target for Fellow-boxer.

Jeffries' Training Camp, Moana Springs, Reno, Nev., June 25.—Jeffries yesterday boxed three rounds with Bob Armstrong and kept the negro on the defensive all the time. Then he took on Brother Jack for three rounds and made things lively. In the last round Jeffries let down his guard and made Jack beat him in the face with all his strength. Jack is bigger than Jim and almost as husky, but his blows seemed to have no effect.

Johnson's Training Quarters, Rick's Resort, Near Reno, Nev., June 25.—"This attitude is certainly to my liking and I will be just as fit on July 4 as I could have been in prison," said Jack Johnson today, after his first work.

Johnson, today, for the first time made public the contents of the agreement he signed with George Little. This agreement provides that Johnson is to pay Little \$16,500 after the fight with Jeffries, in lieu of all claims. Little agreed to stop molesting Johnson until after July 4, and then to go into court and try to recover some diamonds and other baubles which he claims Johnson borrowed from him. Little is not to be reinstated as Johnson's manager. "And I am going to insist that he shall not be allowed to see the fight," said Johnson today. "If I catch him hanging around my training quarters I'll pitch him into the middle of the road."

Governor of Nevada D. S. Dickerson, Lieutenant and acting in a dispatch to Tex Rickard says: "Pride fightings is licensed under the laws of this state. My duties are to enforce the laws, not to make them. There will be no interference from the governor's office if the requirements of the law are complied with. This decision is irrevocable. You may use this telegram as you see fit."

New York, June 25.—Joe Jeannette, the big negro heavy-weight, who has been fighting successfully in Paris, declared today that Jim Jeffries would whip Jack Johnson inside of ten rounds. As Jeannette has fought Johnson six times, he has a fine line on the negro champion's points. Jeannette says Jeffries has the strength, the endurance, perfect knowledge of the fighting game and "head."

"I think Johnson will make Jeffries look awkward for a couple of rounds, for he is a wonderfully skillful boxer. Then Jeffries will waste right in and beat him to a frazzle. Johnson cannot stand the gaff. A couple of blows to the stomach and he begins to wilt. Jeffries will land those two blows and then whip Johnson as he pleases."

Murdered and Robbed. Lynn, Mass., June 25.—John L. Landrigan, a prominent shoe manufacturer of this city, was shot dead today and Policeman Carroll was mortally wounded when three highwaymen held them up in the heart of this city and escaped with Landrigan's pay-roll of \$4,500 which was being brought from the bank. As soon as they had grabbed the money the bandits, firing on all sides, fled toward Essex.

John Landrigan was a member of the shoe firm of Walsh and Landrigan. In their flight through the town the bandits shot right and left. Pressed hard they abandoned their booty at High Rock, the cash being recovered. The bandits managed to escape to a patch of timber known as the Lynn Woods, where they disappeared.

Entire police force of Lynn aided by many citizens engaged in the pursuit and a complete description of the hold-up was telegraphed to all surrounding towns. Policeman Carroll died before he could be taken to the hospital.

Lynn, Mass., June 25.—The three bandits, who this morning killed John Landrigan and Policeman Carroll were rounded up in Pever's field on the outskirts of Lynn. As the posse closed in one shot himself dead, another was killed by a policeman and the third was captured.

Des Moines, Ia., June 25.—W. G. Brown, of Ottawa, Ill., died early today from injuries he received in a wreck on the Walshaw Railroad between Perea and Dunreath last night. Thirty other passengers were injured, some of them severely.

The wreck was a combination derailment and collision. The St. Louis passenger train number 3, bound for Des Moines, struck a washout on a sharp turn and rolled down an embankment. The coach was left standing on the track and before all of the passengers had left it, a freight train crashed into it from the rear. The freight engine and one car were derailed but the freight crew escaped injury.

The Ames Court Martial. Manila, June 25.—When the court martial of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert F. Ames, of the Twelfth Infantry, for conduct unbecoming an officer in connection with the suicide of Lieutenant Clarence M. Janney, of his regiment, was continued here today, Mrs. Janney was the chief witness. She at first declined to take the stand but later changed her mind and was examined for two hours behind closed doors. It was reported that a portion of her testimony was sensational.

The Attell-Moran Fight. Los Angeles, Calif., June 25.—The first fight in California since Governor Gillett stopped the Jeffries-Johnson match, ended in a victory for Abe Attell, according to the newspaper verdict today. Attell and Owen Moran fought ten rounds in a "no decision" affair. Attell is conceded to have had a shade the better of the go.

District Attorney Fredericks was at the ring side to see that the contest was not a "prize fight" as defined by law. Before the go, Fredericks wired to Governor Gillett that he believed the fight would be a lawful boxing exhibition under the laws. Gillett immediately wired to allow it to be held.

CHARLTON'S CASE.

While Murderer Likely to Escape Penalty of His Crime.

Rome, Italy, June 25.—Despite the complications that have arisen in America, over the return to Italy of Porter Charlton to answer to the charge of murdering his wife and throwing her body into Lake Como, the Italian foreign office is still confident that the while the foreign office officials refuse to give the reason for this belief, it is thought that their opinion is based upon information that has come through official channels from United States Ambassador Leishman, who is expected to return to Rome today from Lake Como, where he spent many days investigating the murder. As soon as he resumes his official duties here, Ambassador Leishman will take up the matter of Charlton's extradition with the Marquis di Sanguinetti, representing the Italian government.

Italian lawyers who have given the matter any thought declare that even if the young murderer is sent back, he stands an excellent chance for acquittal on the plea now being offered by his father that he is insane. Even if he should be sent back and found to be sane, the punishment might not be severe, as there were no eye witnesses to the tragedy, and Charlton's story that the murder was the result of sudden passion, and therefore without premeditation, would bring only a nominal sentence of two or three years upon him. There is no death punishment in Italy, and the penalty for murders committed in a frenzy is very slight compared with the same punishment in America.

The Italian police are bitter today against United States Consul Caughy, who was first sent here by Ambassador Leishman to look out after the interests of the Americans. The police claim that had it not been for Caughy's insistence that a double murder had been committed with Charlton himself as one of the victims, they would have been able to arrest the young slayer before he escaped on ship-board for America.

This statement on the part of the police is laughed at by Americans here, who point out that young Charlton sailed from Genoa on June 9, the day before the body of his wife was dragged from Lake Como. Had the Italian police been active, however, they might have had the steamer searched at Palermo or at Gibraltar, at both of which points it stopped on its way to New York.

The police insist that the reason they took no such action was that Consul Caughy kept demanding that divers search Lake Como for Charlton's body. The consul believed that the Russian, Ispoloff, had killed both Charlton and his wife and had thrown both their bodies into the deepest part of the lake. No announcement could be secured today as to the time when Italy would make formal demand for Charlton.

Jersey City, N. J., June 25.—What means shall be employed to prevent Porter Charlton being extradited to Italy to stand trial for the murder of his wife, Mrs. Mary Scott Charlton, will be determined within the next few days. Everything hinges on the request of Lawyer William D. Edwards, who has commissioned four attorneys, A. M. Hamilton, Dr. Charles A. Dana, Dr. Artzt, and Dr. Fisher, to make a thorough examination of Charlton. If they unite in declaring that he is insane then every effort will be made to have him sent to an asylum in New Jersey for treatment. If, on the other hand, they decide that he is not insane, but that he understands what he is doing, there will be no opposition to his being taken back to Italy.

So soon as the report of the alienists is made, should they agree that Charlton is not of sound mind, application will be made for a writ of habeas corpus to get him out of the jail here. This way, it is expected, he can be committed to an asylum where he can be properly cared for.

Young Charlton spent a quiet night in his cell in the jail here. He read "The Last Days of Pompeii" until the lights were turned out. According to the watchman Charlton slept well throughout the night and ate breakfast as if he was hungry.

TO REINCARNATE SAINT.

Tardy justice is to be done to a Tibetan Hootookatoo, a high priest of Buddhism, who lost his head when he incurred the displeasure of the since deceased Dalai Lama, the religious head of the Buddhists, who fled from Lhasa last spring. He is to be reincarnated and his titles and wealth restored.

This is ordered in an imperial edict issued in Peking yesterday, by Prince Chun, the regent of China.

The imperial edict, made public in the name of the Son of Heaven, sets forth that the Hootookatoo—that is, one of the saints of the highest class—was deceased three years ago. The three saints find that it was decreed by the Dalai Lama, who secured the execution on the ground that the high priest had attempted the former's life by sorcery, a profession in which these saints are reputed to be especially gifted. Recently the lesser Lamas memorialized the throne, divulging the fact that the Dalai Lama had sought to extort large sums of money from the Hootookatoo. Failing in his attempt at extortion the religious ruler brought about the other's death.

The process of reincarnation will be similar to that of Dalai Lama. Infants of a certain blood displaying signs that they possess the same soul as the deceased will be assembled and their names written upon slabs of wood and sealed. These will be placed in a large urn of precious metal, from which the high Lama will draw by chance one of the names. The identity of the reincarnated will be greeted by the populace with shouts of joy.

The edict further provides that the sainthood of the Hootookatoo shall be restored and that his treasure confiscated by the Dalai Lama shall be returned to the infant Hootookatoo. A regency of Lamas will act for the reincarnated one until his maturity.

Mr. George R. Brawner, a well-known citizen of Dumfries, died on Tuesday last after an illness of about a week at the age of thirty-seven.

DIED.

At his home on Thursday night, FRANK SANFORD HARPER, in the 34th year of his life, died of a heart attack while taking place on Sunday evening at 6 o'clock from his late residence, No. 36 Prince Street. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gen. Frederick Funston, commander of the army service schools at Leavenworth, Kansas, is dangerously ill, with an attack of heart disease. Gen. Funston's condition is such that the post army physicians and the best trained nurses in the hospital are in constant attendance upon him.

Mrs. Frank Sapp, while gathering cherries in her yard at Gladsville, Va., Thursday, was precipitated to the top of a fence by a limb of a tree breaking under her weight. She was impaled on the sharp pickets, and before she could be extricated from the picket, which pierced her body, she died.

Chick Hankins, a lineman for the Independent Telephone Company, was struck by lightning while working on top of a 30-foot pole at Spencer, N. C., yesterday afternoon. Although paralyzed on one side, he clung to the pole until he could be lowered to the ground. The storm did considerable damage to the plant of the Southern Power Company.

WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE. Notwithstanding the fact that action on many important measures was delayed by conflicts between insurgents and regular republican factions in both branches, and that the democratic minority was an active force, Congress is expected to conclude its long session today, with a record for enacting legislation that seldom, if ever, has been equaled.

Chief in the list of legislation for which the administration contended were the following:

Striking revision of the railroad laws, including the creation of a commerce court.

Admitting Arizona and New Mexico as separate states.

Authorizing the establishment of postal savings banks.

Giving to the president unlimited authority to withdraw public lands for conservation purposes.

Providing for publicity of campaign contributions.

Authorizing the issue of \$20,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness to complete reclamation projects.

Creating a bureau of mines.

Extending the activities of the tariff board and appropriating \$250,000 for its use.

Loosing to the suppression of traffic in "white slaves."

Authorizing the entry of the surface of coal lands.

Creating a commission to consider economies in the administration of the federal government.

Providing a new tariff system for the Philippine islands.

Legislation which ultimately is expected to give practical prohibition to the Hawaiian islands.

Opposed to the foregoing formidable list of legislation obtained were a comparatively small number of measures which had administration sympathy, but failed of passage.

Not the least conspicuous acts of Congress were the strenuous measures taken by the House to reform its system of conducting business, so that less power might be imposed in the speaker and the organization of which he was the natural leader.

The speaker was removed from the committee on rules, which he had previously been credited with dominating and a new rule was adopted for the purpose of effectually preventing pigeon-holing of bills by committees when they were approved by a majority of the House, regardless of party affiliation.

The increase provided for the navy was notable. Two battleships of 27,000 tons each, armed with 14-inch guns, making them the most formidable dreadnaughts afloat, were authorized. The naval strength of the United States will be further supplemented by six torpedo boat destroyers, two cruisers and four submarines, while an increase of the personnel of the navy of 3,000 men was authorized.

Various other measures of minor importance were enacted into law.

MR. BRYAN REBUTED. A London cable to the New York American says:

"Martin Littleton, the Brooklyn lawyer, administered a neat rebuff to William J. Bryan during a dinner, at which Lloyd George, Winston Churchill and a crowd of nobles were present. Churchill leaned across the table and said to Littleton:

"Mr. Bryan says you are an eastern democrat."

"To this Mr. Littleton said, smilingly:

"Mr. Bryan, you have lost the presidential election for your party three times. I should think you would have learned by now the inadvisability of designating people by the terms eastern, western or southern democrats. Why is not the term democrat enough without trying to specialize?"

William Jennings Bryan slipped quietly away from London Thursday, and, under an assumed name, journeyed to Bristol, where he went aboard the steamer Royal George, of the new Canadian line, and sailed for Montreal with Mrs. Bryan.

The Nebraska booker his passage Tuesday afternoon, without disclosing his identity. In fact, the officials of the steamship company did not know who their distinguished patron was until just before Mr. Bryan left London. Then he asked that his name be omitted from the passenger list.

TIME FOR EX-CONFEDERATES.

A joint resolution passed by the Senate yesterday extends for two years the time during which ex-Confederates may file claims for losses of personal property after surrender. The resolution was introduced by Senator Bradley. It covers the same ground as an amendment to the general deficiency bill which was struck out a few days since on the motion of Senator Bristow.

Two hours after the action of the Senate on the Bradley resolution Senator Heyburn moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Bradley failed to obtain immediate action on the Heyburn motion, with the result that the matter was left suspended.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Trieste, with a crew of 35 and a passenger list of 34, is three days overdue. It is believed to be at Bombay, that she has encountered the terrific typhoon that has been raging for a number of days.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

A severe rain and wind storm came up suddenly at Staunton yesterday afternoon, and there was great electrical display. The temperature dropped 24 degrees in a few minutes. Telegraph wires and wheat were blown down, and there was damage to corn from the wind also.

Brig. Gen. Vaughan has announced the appointment of Allen Potts, managing editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, to be quartermaster first brigade, Virginia volunteers, with the rank of major, vice I. Walke Truxton, of Norfolk, retired.

Representatives of Elks' lodges of Virginia in session in Lynchburg, last night, decided to make a stiff protest at the Grand Lodge meeting in Detroit should an effort be made to remove the national home from Bedford county.

At a meeting yesterday of the board of directors of the People's National Bank, of Charlottesville, William W. Waddell was elected cashier to succeed the late Jacquelin M. Robertson. Mr. Waddell has been connected with the bank for more than 20 years.

Cold in death, with bruises on his tiny body, the 3-days old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Neff Vincell of Russell county, near Tazewell, was found in its bed yesterday morning by the mother. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the child had come to its death from a blow inflicted by the father, who disappeared previous to the investigation.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senator Gore startled the Senate yesterday by charging that an offer had been made to bribe him in connection with some proposed legislation putting a limitation upon contracts with the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians in Oklahoma. He charged that a like offer had been made to a member of the House. The Senate took no action on Mr. Gore's charges, but will probably do so later.